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COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT OPENS ANDEAN PACT SUMMIT

PA271738 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2206 GMT 26 May 79 PA

[Speech by Colombian President Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala Opening Andean Pact Presidents Summit Meeting in Bocagrande Theater, Cartagena, Colombia--live]

[Text] Mr President of Bolivia, Brig Gen David Padilla; Mr President of Ecuador, Adm Alfredo Poveda Burbano; Mr President of Peru, Div Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez; Mr President of Venezuela, Dr Herrera Campins; foreign ministers, members of the Cartagena Agreement Commission, Andean Group officials, ambassadors, ministers, president of the Senate of the Republic of Colombia, governors, governor of Bolivar Department, mayor of Cartagena, association representatives, military and civilian authorities, ladies and gentlemen: Cartagena, an old and heroic colonial city, offers its hospitality to the heads of state who, in an historic and [word indistinct] ceremony, have decided to hold a meeting to celebrate the (?10th anniversary) of the agreement, [words indistinct] and which originated Andean subregional integration. Cartagena was one of the first cities of America where the ideals of political freedom flourished and, with the approval of the Cartagena Agreement, it gave its name to a by no means less important freedom for our peoples: Economic freedom.

This important meeting is taking place under especially favorable circumstances. In the first place, we are privileged to have with us the presidents of the member countries of the agreement, which was not possible at the time of the Bogota Declaration in 1966. [Words indistinct] Andean integration for the economies of the members countries and the political support that the subregional governments are willing to grant it. On behalf of the Colombian people and myself, I extend cordial greetings to the presidents of Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Venezuela and I hope your stay in our country will be (?pleasant).

In the second place, the countries of the subregion are undertaking a vastly favorable democratization process which already took place in Ecuador and is well underway in Bolivia and Peru. I can only express my satisfaction over this phenomenon since the Cartagena Agreement and all the positions of our countries must have a broad democratic support. We should not doubt that this system is the most adequate for the development of private initiative and for interpreting the people's will in the best manner. These two aspects--participation of private sector and rapprochement with the organizations representing the people--are especially important for the integration processes since they permit us to take into consideration the realities and needs of our countries and prevent their deviating from the planned channels. I will speak more about these aspects later on.

I think I fully reflect the views of the presidents attending this meeting by expressing our appreciation and that of our peoples to the heads of state who, with visionary spirit, made possible the negotiation and signing of the Cartagena Agreement when in 1966 they signed directly or through their personal representatives the Declaration of Bogota. I am referring to Carlos Lleras Restrepo of Colombia, Eduardo Frei of Chile, Galo Plaza of Ecuador, Fernando Belaunde Terry of Peru and Raul Leoni of Venezuela. As we know, Bolivia later joined the negotiations and signed the accord while unfortunately Chile withdrew from it.

The integration process in Latin America has witnessed both progress and difficulties proportionate to the magnitude of the effort made to incorporate the different sectors of the continent into economic structures that help to broaden markets and harmonize development policies. The difference between what we want and what is possible allows us to balance the views of theoreticians with tangible facts. Economic integration is one of those moving ideas of our times on which there can be differences regarding the best way to carry it out, but without disregarding its imperative character for developed countries and for those zealously seeking the paths of growth.

From the experiences obtained in Latin America, and particularly the Montevideo Treaty which created LAFTA in 1960, we can reach the conclusion that the simple process of lowering duties through national lists was not enough to make integration represent an efficient effort to strengthen the economies of various countries within a harmonious and balanced context. The differences in level of development of the countries of the region and the competitive and uncomplementary character of their economies forced some countries in LAFTA to think about the need for more dynamic mechanisms so that the integration process, instead of taking the risk of increasing differences, would serve instead as the means to forge a more just and balanced order.

As we well know, the Cartagena Agreement seeks to accelerate the economic and social development of the member countries by using not only the mechanisms of commercial policy, which so far has been the case with LAFTA, but also by creating subregional institutions which progressively harmonize the policy of the states that are part of it. With it we are not only seeking to strengthen and activate their economies, but also to improve their negotiating capacity abroad in those areas where it is more convenient.

Thanks to different factors, but particularly to the political will of the governments of the member countries of the Cartagena Agreement, the results obtained during the past 10 years in the economic field, and particularly in the commercial field, are of interest tothe whole region, even if for some countries it has meant immediate disappointments or the postponement of aspirations. I am referring, for example, to the approval of the common minimum foreign duty [arancel externo minimo], the progressive advance of development policies, the harmonization of some laws and the broadening of the economic field through the exemption of products from the subregion. The implementation of other instruments of the agreement has been more difficult and there are complex problems in applying them in a satisfactory manner. In any case, the obstacles met by some of those initiatives cannot be considered unsolvable for new and more solid achievements. The interest of sectorial groups, regardless of their great importance, is not above the collective aim to reach higher spheres other than those of economic integration.

Complementary international instruments have also been approved within the framework of the Cartagena Agreement and their progressive implementation is opening the possibilities of strengthening the integration process, not just taking into consideration its economic [word indistinct] but, fundamentally, its social contents. The Andres Bello Agreement on education, [words indistinct] on public health, the Simon Bolivar Agreement on labor relations, the Andean Reserves Fund and the Andean Development Corporation are clear proofs that the countries which are part of the Cartagena Agreement have understood the integration process as a joint effort aimed at improving the existing conditions in their countries.

I feel that the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Cartagena Agreement should not be just a ceremony to remember deeds of the past. Instead, it should serve as an obligation to renew the faith in the ideals of integration and to outline the paths for the future. Maybe what is more important in this meeting in Cartagena of heads of state of the Andean countries is to renew the political decision to support the integration process, freeing it from minor considerations.

The magnitude of the ideal, the importance of the process to strengthen the structure of the Cartagena Agreement should not be considered, by any means, as a disregarding of other mechanisms which promote and contribute to similar objectives but on a broader scale. On the contrary, the Andean Pact, strengthened by its [word indistinct] integrationists and complemented with instruments that will allow for easier and more effective action, will always be the best contribution to the [word indistinct] ideal of a Latin America integrated in its totality [words indistinct] continental and insular.

I am fully convinced that this current meeting in Cartagena will contribute to strengthening the institutional aspect of the Andean Pact by commissioning the group of plenipotentiaries to draw up a protocol [words indistinct] supranational to the agreement, [word indistinct] the obstacles that could come up from LAFTA and also [word indistinct] its own internal functioning. It would also be convenient for us to create in order to guarantee the efficiency of the decisions and to obtain the support of public opinion of the various countries, a legislative body for consultation, as in other more developed integration processes, permitting the people's corporations, [words indistinct] of the agreement. It would also be worthwhile to think of the possibility [words indistinct] in a Council of Ministers so that the ministers of [word indistinct] can participate according to the subject to be discussed. In this manner, we would be guaranteeing the highest governmental support for making decisions and implementing them. It could also assure a greater participation from the private sector [words indistinct] in the Andean integration process to turn it into a joint effort [word indistinct] and thus promote the gradual [words indistinct] of the agreement, [words indistinct] an authentic international economic community.

It is worth mentioning as an achievement of particular importance, the signing of the treaty which creates the Andean Court of Justice. The assurance of a legal system can only be obtained through the existence of jurisdictional organizations that guarantee the principle of legality, sanction violations and allow the normal interpretation of its norms. Mechanisms of this nature will strengthen the confidence of the governments and individuals in whatever initiative in which they would like to engage in the integration process.

A significant political support on the part of the governments of the member countries of the Cartagena Agreement to the subregional integration process would serve no purpose without technical solutions sufficiently realistic to fulfill the various objectives. We can have instruments which from a theoretical viewpoint are faultless but which in practice are not feasible. It seems to me that this phenomenon has been common during this decade, despite the political support given by the governments to the process due to maintaining instruments which are not the most adequate; hence, some serious problems have come up.

The aforementioned views are valid in the case of sectorial industrial development programs. From being only a part of the program of exemptions, they became the most important instrument of the Andean Group by giving this mechanism so much importance and reserving an exaggerated number of products for programming. Programming has met innumerable difficulties. For this reason, we must make an unbiased and calm analysis in order to make the necessary changes so that the process can be redesigned and industrial programs revitalized with imagination, good will and perseverance. We must make programming a functional and flexible instrument so that it can be adjusted to the current needs and situations in our countries. The purpose is to adapt a new strategy to make possible that the programs which have already been approved and those which the junta will propose, contain only the products that have been produced and for which the size of the subregional market offers sufficient [word indistinct] economy.

Thus, it would be advisable to reduce the list of reserves, automatically releasing those articles that are not likely to be produced in the subregion or which are already produced in it. It does not appear feasible to plan basic industries for the production of articles that have been considered strategic and fundamental for development, such as steel, foodstuffs and certain products related to health and education. However, joint actions to acquire technology and capital resources that will permit us to reach the proposed goals without causing new difficulties could be considered.

When we propose a reorganization of industrial planning, we do not have in mind the nation's particular interests. We are merely considering its limited usefulness. It was justified to the extent to which it guaranteed an equitable distribution of the benefits and placed the lesser developed nations on equal terms.

Not having fulfilled its purpose, however, we would agree that, within the new orientation outlined for planning, some thought should be given to assigning to this group of nations a number of articles that could be produced exclusively. These assignments should be implemented with a system of integral support that will guarantee its effectiveness and provide financial, technological and marketing facilities.

In general, in this new phase of planning, we must not demand difficult sacrifices, but recognize the present reality and, according to it, design planning to conform to the concepts expressed at the beginning of the process.

With the idea of having the private sector participate more actively in the integration process, we believe it is necessary to seek new formulas of cooperation in the creation of joint enterprises. In this respect we wish to mention that, according to a study made by UNCTAD, there are 170 joint enterprises in Latin America and Latin American capital, and the Andean group has been the most dynamic organization in the creation of these enterprises. Of this number, there are 96 enterprises located in member nations, representing 56 percent of the total. Only through a sustained, enterprising effort, which will have the support of my government, can the subregion develop substantially. The Colombian export promotion fund included actions in this sector in its program. We would like to suggest that the other member nations contemplate similar activities.

We would like to refer briefly to (?rationalization) programs contemplated in the Cartagena Agreement for existing industries which have not shown any progress. [word indistinct] importance is directly related to the manner in which they are conceived and carried out. If the object is to obtain a group of [word indistinct] and flexible measures to make the enterprises more efficient, the initiative will be accepted by entrepreneurs. On the other hand, we believe it would be a mistake and a greater frustration than that experienced in industrial planning to try to make them compulsory, as they would be promptly rejected.

Since one of the factors responsible for the greatest discontent among all member nations has been noncompliance with the commitment not to increase existing production not governed by assignments, it must be remembered that rationalization could play an important role to take maximum advantage of what already exists. The creation of integral projects that will contribute to the specialization, complementation and expansion of existing industries should be considered.

Just as it is necessary to review the characteristics and extent of industrial planning, we must also be most realistic concerning the coordination of development plans and the harmonization of economic policies. In this field we must limit ourselves to coordinating and harmonizing those aspects closely related to the instruments of the accord already in use, particularly with regard the formation process of the customs union. This is one of the reasons for our interest in strictly complying with the commitments acquired in fulfillment of the Cartagena Agreement. Whenever necessary, we have issued the official rules necessary for the incorporation of the internal right of decision-making, just as we have done with the decrees relating to the (?eighth) duty reduction and the creation of some common tariffs. In this area we must emphasize that we recently adopted Decision 137 withdrawing some products from the reserve list in compliance with the Arequipa protocol.

The experience of these 10 years, however, has evidenced the need to create more flexible mechanisms to handle deadlines in order to avoid great or small crises whenever one deadline runs out. As we said before, we have made important progress in the formation of a broad market, but we have much more to accomplish. That is why we stress to the heads of state present here that they should, as soon as possible, make the necessary studies so that we can implement with terms established in the accord the common tariff nomenclature.

One of the most important aspects of our future activities is joint action by the Andean group on the international scene. It is time that we start our actions abroad with the same or greater interest than we have for those within the area. It would appear that throughout the process we devoted much time to developing defensive policies toward the outside world rather than effectively penetrating foreign markets and constantly seeking other channels of cooperation.

Within the new international economic order we must adopt a common foreign economic policy and encourage every action aimed at improving our relations with other integration processes and with third countries.

We are pleased to see that committees of the agreement have been busy in the agriculture and livestock sector, but it is necessary t[illegible]ntensify such activity to increase the use of tillable lands and to increase product[illegible] The member nations have evidenced a weakness in regard to the promotion of the necessary production to meet the subregional food demand. It is imperative to create mechanisms to improve the diet of large sectors of the rural population having lower incomes. Therefore, (?a better) subregional supply of farm products should be one of the objectives of the next decade, and to achieve this we must make use of every available resource and exchange experiences and scientific knowledge.

Gentlemen, the situation of the Cartagena Agreement member nations is not the same today as it was a decade ago, when the subregional integration process began. As former Chilean Foreign Minister Gabriel Valdes once said, the region gradually passed from basic solidarity in hemispheric relations to pluralism and from there to differences that separated us. It certainly has been a difficult time for the economies of our countries and, particularly, for their peoples. This situation tempted some of us to forget the formulas of multilateral integration and to return to the old systems of bilateral cooperation. We realize that as a result of evolution, there is a dialectical process of change. All extremes, however, are full of vices, and it would be a serious historic mistake to permit the Andean countries to lose their multilateral orientation, which does not necessarily mean that we should discard the cooperation programs. These are of good use as long as they do not contradict multilateral orientation.

Under these circumstances, we believe this meeting will have a historic significance if it helps us find the lost integration path of our nations' common destiny and project ourselves solidly before the international community. Fortunately for us, winds of freedom are blowing in the member nations of the Cartagena Agreement. We still have important tasks ahead to insure our people the real domination of their economic evolution. This effort involves in a pluralistic democracy competitition between and the development of markets. Taking into consideration the excesses committed in the name of freedom, these mechanisms were set aside for the adoption of other rigid systems of economic planning which [words indistinct] of the Cartagena Agreement.

A modern economic system is very complicated, as it creates the most varied information and decisions from day to day. There is no strict planning that can make such a system, which requires more systematic mechanisms, function correctly. If every elemental decision, as French President Giscard d'Estaing said, were subject to a social determination process, it would be impossible to obtain full domination of economic activity. In fact, there would be a high degree of deficiency and squandering. Wherever these procedures have been applied, there has been a reduction in growth and in the pace of development. If this is true [words indistinct] much more when applying this system to the integration process of developing nations with much different economic and social situations. Therefore, it is necessary to be aware of this situation and to introduce into the integration process a big dose of pragmatism.

In summary, we must insist on and advance those mechanisms of the agreement which have proven to be effective and functional. At the same time, it is unfortunately necessary to make the reforms and [word indistinct] of those mechanisms which, after 10 years of experience, have shown their ineffectiveness. We believe that in this manner, we will contribute to bolstering the integration effort and making those commitments we shall assume economically and socially feasible so that whatever political support we give them may not be wasted. We know well what it means to our colleagues, the illustrious presidents of the Cartagena Agreement member nations, to take from their important occupations the time required for this dialog, which will necessarily project the importance of our integration process over the entire territory of America.

Integration, which is an imperative of modern times and which constitutes a necessity in order to compete on equal terms among the various economic blocs, will receive in this meeting the vigorous impulse it needs so that nothing can stop it. Therefore, it will be satisfying to us, as presidents of the Andean countries, to contribute, as we intend to do, to clearing the somewhat uncertain future of the nations we represent. In this manner, Cartagena, illustrious and noble as ever, again becomes the forum [words indistinct] of faith and hope in which the Bolivarian nations place great expectations.

Presidents of Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela: Columbia, and myself in its name, greet you [words indistinct] cordiality and affection [words indistinct] as heralds of the welfare of our peoples and as guests of honor of this fatherland, [words indistinct] as its own citizens, because the five republics are the daughters of a common father. Thank you. [applause]

TERRORIST 'CARLOS' MAY BE NEAR ANDEAN MEETING

PA271916 Paris AFP in Spanish 1900 GMT 27 May 79 PA

[Text] Cartagena, Colombia, 27 May (AFP)--Venezuelan international terrorist Carlos Illich Ramirez, "The Jackal," may be in Cartagena on the occasion of the Andean summit. The secret services have stepped up their special security measures, it was learned here from a reliable source. The sources told AFP that the Colombian Government had received a coded message from Venezuelan officials warning them of the possible presence of Illich Ramirez, who is reportedly going to stage one of his spectacular actions and cause panic here. After the announcement was made, the redoubling of army and security service personnel became evident, particularly in the vicinity of the hotel where the five presidents are staying.

PRESIDENTS, FOREIGN MINISTERS DISCUSS ANDEAN PLANS

PA271812 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0204 GMT 27 May 79 PA

[Text] Cartagena, Colombia, 26 May (EFE)--The five presidents of the Andean Group and their foreign ministers held a meetingtonight to study aspects of the group's planning. Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala noted that the meeting was most successful and that important contacts had been established with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins.

Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas said at the end of the meeting that several outstanding Colombian personalities had been chosen for the Inter-American Human Rights Commission. Former Rector of Universidad Libre Cesar Ordonez Quintero was elected a member of the Inter-American Human Rights Court.

No Break With Somoza

PA271826 Paris AFP in Spanish 1757 GMT 27 May 79 PA

[Text] Cartagena, Colombia, 27 May (AFP)--The five presidents of the Andean Group jointly rejected here today an imminent break with the Nicaraguan Government, summit spokesmen told AFP. This was one of the first specific issues discussed by the Andean summit being held behind closed doors since yesterday and which is scheduled to end tomorrow. The first president to oppose such a break, at least for the time being, was Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela.

Turbay To Represent Group at EEC

PA271757 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 May 79 PA

[Text] Cartagena--The presidents of Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Venezuela have chosen Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala to represent them personally and their countries before the European Common Market. The chiefs of state, meeting here today on the occasion of the opening of the Cartagena Agreement summit, entrusted the mission to President Turbay Ayala, who will be leaving shortly on a tour of 10 European nations.

PERU WILLING TO HELP BOLIVIA SOLVE LANDLOCK PROBLEM

PA271758 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 May 79 PA

[Text] Cartagena--Peruvian President Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez today reiterated his support for the Bolivian Government and said his country has always been willing to cooperate in the solution of its landlocked situation. Morales Bermudez said he expected the issue to be brought up at the Andean summit which opened here today. President Morales Bermudez' position was shared by the presidents of Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR ENERGY COMMISSION MEETS--Montevideo, 25 May (AFP)--The Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission, with the participation of delegates from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela and Uruguay, met for 3 days and made recommendations for the formation of human resources for the development of nuclear energy programs. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0334 GMT 26 May 79 PY]

VIDELA SEES OPENING OF POLITICAL DIALOG

PY251551 Paris AFP in Spanish 1249 GMT 25 May 79 PY

[By Ivan Chemla]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 24 May (AFP)--The Argentine president, Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla (ret), announced the opening of a political dialog in the near future "from which no one will be excluded" and which will permit the "consolidation of the basic principles of a future institutionalization" of the regime. In an interview granted to AFP's director in Argentina, Videla outlined the political plans of the armed forces and asserted that the essential objective of the process of national reorganization is "the creation of an authentic pluralist democracy."

He then explained that the process is based on "an unmistakable idea of freedom, in the clearest and most modern sense of the word." He also explained the aspiration "that from the plurality of opinions there should emerge a true and effective representativity which will guarantee the participation of the people through the appropriate channels of a democratic society. In order to do so, "he added, "we wish to strengthen the role of the political groups through a deep-rooted renewal of men, structures and ideologies."

Videla continued: "The criticism does not have the overall significance which you give it. It responds to partisan outpourings and their arguments in no way justify a rectification or a change in the policy on which the economic program is based." Nevertheless, the Argentine chief of state said that the importance of inflation must not be underestimated "because it continues to be high and it has negative influence on the general development of the economy."

Videla then spoke about human rights, which he linked to "the campaign to distort Argentina's image abroad" and to the "aggression carried out by terrorism." He remarked that "this aggression was defeated...and that today a situation of order and security reigns throughout the country and the rights of the inhabitants are protected by an absolutely impartial justice. "The delegation of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, which we have invited to visit the country without any type of obstacles, will observe this situation, the Argentine president asserted.

Regarding the possibility that the state of siege and the suspension of constitutional rights and guarantees may be lifted soon, Videla stated: "we are steadfastly on the path toward the consolidation of an authentic state of law, and the reason we are on it is because that is our unrenounceable vocation as Argentines and democrats. It is obvious that in that state of law the enforcement of constitutional rights and guarantees will be unrestricted."

Regarding how Argentina reconciles its official western and anti-Marxist philosophy with certain realities such as the support of socialist countries on the UN Human Rights Commission and the spectacular development of the economic relations with the USSR, Videla believes that "a philosophical and political idea is not the same as a foreign trade strategy."

In the first place, he said, "we are acting on the basis of a doctrine and in accordance with the country's interests in the various world affairs forums and situations. In the second place, we are developing, without limitations or conditions, our expansion as an exporting country on the basis of selling to and buying from those who offer us the best and most equitable terms. As a sovereign nation," he stressed, "no foreign factor will affect our capability to decide."

Regarding Argentine nuclear policy and the risks of friction concerning this issue with the United States, Videla indicated that his country's policy in this field had already been expounded in an "absolutely clear" way, "thus removing the possibility of mistakes or wrong interpretations.

"We have reached, and it is no secret," he remarked, "an important level in the research and development of thermonuclear energy. Plans are being implemented for achieving a reasonable self-sufficiency which will benefit national development and the exchange of technology with the continent's countries. It is obvious that it is a question of using this technology exclusively for peaceful ends."

Videla expounded on the future of negotiations with Brazil concerning the development of the Parana River's waters in the following manner:

"Despite current difficulties and obstacles, we believe that there is a reasonable possibility of an agreement within the framework of logical respect for the interests of the participating parties. The attitude and assertions of the new Brazilian Government in this field are encouraging regarding the favorable prospects for continuing the negotiations on Corpus and Itaipu," the former with Paraguay, and the latter with Brazil.

Finally, Videla expressed his satisfaction regarding the renewed interest shown in Argentina by French firms and he believes that "a significant increase in trade and cooperation ties with France is not only a laudable intention, but also a need imposed by the reciprocal achievements of every type which unite [words indistinct]. He stressed that French-Argentine relations have deep roots in their cultural, scientific and economic relations, and that the French spirit continues to be one of humanity's essential pillars.

"This," he concluded, "in addition to many circumstances of every type, continuously strengthens the friendship which we wish to reaffirm with concrete acts of mutual benefit."

ITALIAN DELEGATION PROPOSES NUCLEAR COOPERATION

PY231905 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0329 GMT 23 May 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 May (TELAM)--During a press conference which took place in the Italian Embassy tonight, members of the industrial delegation of the Italian nuclear sector explained the proposed cooperation with the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) in this field. Franco Viezzoli, president of Finmeccanica, explained to those attending the conference the structure and possibilities of this enterprise, which is the most important group in Italy in the field of electromechanical and nuclear installations. This group belongs to the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction (IRI).

This visit, he stated, renews the contacts made last year with the CNEA, when Italy made a proposal of overall cooperation in the nuclear field to the Argentine authorities. Consequently, Italy was accepted as one of the countries allowed to participate in the bidding for the Atucha II plant and for the development of the Argentine nuclear plans. He added that the Italian offer consisted mainly of the construction of the Atucha II nuclear plant: and creating joint Argentine-Italian organizations for handling and negotiating everything related to the project and construction of the plant and the agreements between industries of both countries in the field of engineering and manufacture of equipment.

Meanwhile, Giovanni Gambardella, administrator delegate of [illegible]IRO (Nucleare Italiana Reattori Avanzati), explained that on the whole the Italian proposition is based on a principle of mutual cooperation and the commitment to exchange everything related to specific information in this field.

He also stated that Italy has developed its own technology, very similar to Canadian technology, with natural uranium and heavy water, and that if the agreements become definite, a section will be built completely by Argentina and other sections will be built in Argentina under our responsibility. We believe Argentina will build two thirds of the plant. Of course, he pointed out, the reactor would be of the Canadian type. During the last few days we have held talks with Argentine authorities, but the offer will definitely be made tomorrow, and our offer is not only our own, it is on a parallel with and complementary to the Canadian offer. The Italian mission, he concluded, submitted other proposals to the Argentine authorities, such as the definite possibility of cooperation in other energy fields such as hydroelectricity, thermoelectricity and geothermics; as well as in the transport, communications, aeronautic constructions and diesel motor field.

MASSERA VOICES CONCERN OVER ECONOMIC SITUATION

PY251809 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1315 GMT 25 May 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aries, 25 May (NA)--The former commander of the navy, Adm Emilio Massera, said that he is distressed "by the unjust distribution of wealth because this may downgrade the Argentine man and the Argentine family." He said: "I am disturbed by the problems of our national industry, because this may weaken the basis for a real and concrete policy of national sovereignty and security and endanger its effective preservation."

He added: "I am concerned because if the economic problems are not resolved, these problems can create distortions compromising the fulfillment of the ideal Argentine way of life, a way of life which goes beyond economic matters." He also said: "I cannot help being concerned by the fact that discontent may extend to all sectors and that economic matters may blind or distort the Argentine people from their important problems." Massera explained his anguish and concerns to the local newspaper LA MANANA, which reproduced his remarks in today's issue, during an interview which the former military junta member used to promote the launching of his second book.

PARTY LEADERS DEMAND SPEED UP OF MALVINAS TALKS

PY251855 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1305 GMT 25 May 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 25 May (NA)--A document released by a group of Justicialist, Christian Democratic and other political leaders demands a speeding up of negotiations for the return of the Malvinas Islands and urges that a firm decision be adopted regarding Argentine rights on the Antarctic continent.

The document, which was released in connection with the anniversary of the May revolution, is signed by Peronists Deolindo Bittle, Angel Robledo, Manuel Arauz Castex, Manuel de Anchoren, Oscar Albrieu and Herminio Iglesis; by Christian Democrats Enrique de Vedia, Nestor Vicente, Martin Dip, Carlos Auyero and Otelo Zamponi; by Intransigents Oscar Alende and Oscar Rabanque Caballero; by Popular Conservative Vicente Lima; and by Socialists Alberto Lazara, Victor Garcia Costa, Jorge Selser and Alberto Gabetta. The document points out that national sovereignty is not only territorial, but that it has an overall sense when it involves political, economic and cultural sovereignty.

Regarding the Malvinas Islands, they request the acceleration of the "slow bilateral negotiations held with the United Kingdom" and "categorically" reject, "in advance, any possible (?transfer) of what historically, juridically and geographically belongs to us, or the granting of trade concessions for the economic exploitation of our southern sea."

PRESIDENT VOWS TO TURN OVER REINS TO ELECTION WINNER

PA291245 Paris AFP in Spanish 1947 GMT 28 May 79 PA

[Text] Cartagena, Colombia, 28 May (AFP)--Bolivian President Brig Gen David Padilla reaffirmed here tonight that he will turn over the reins of government to whoever wins next July's election.

Padilla refused to reveal where Che Guevara's body is. During a news conference with more than 200 Colombian and foreign media reporters, Padilla said he harbors no ill feeling toward fromer president and leftist candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo. Answering AFP, General Padilla said he had toppled Gen Juan Pereda because Pereda had lost credibility with the Bolivian people and had flatly refused to hold elections.

General Padilla did not hide his displeasure when a special correspondent of the Colombian newspaper EL HERALDO of Barranquilla asked where the body of Ernesto Che Guevara is. Guevara was killed during a clash with the Bolivian Army several years ago. I do not have to answer that question, the Bolivian president replied, visibly angered.

Paramilitary To Be Disarmed

PY251813 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 24 May 79 p 12 PY

[Text] Santa Cruz, 23 (PRESENCIA)--Bolivian President David Padilla has asserted that the government will not allow civilians to possess arms because they would constitute a serious peril for the people's security. He said: "We will disarm paramilitary groups."

Padilla made this statement in an interview with the newspaper EL PAIS which was held on Tuesday before his return to La Paz. The president said that he would not allow the existence of paramilitary groups under any conditions whatsoever. He said: "There cannot be armed groups in the country. Othewise we will have chaos and anarchy."

When asked about the firepower which paramilitary groups demonstrated last Sunday at El Trompillo Airport and the measures which the government would take, Padilla said: "We will disarm those groups, that is our duty."

Disturbances To Be Investigated

PY251526 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 May 79 p 1 PY

[Excerpt] The National Electoral Court has requested that the Interior Ministry carry out an investigation into the events which occurred in Santa Cruz on Sunday in order to mete out the necessary punishment.

FSB Suspects Suspension

PY251527 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 May 79 p 3 PY

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] has assessed the responsibilities regarding the regrettable events which occurred in Santa Cruz on Sunday, 20 May, in a statement released by the party's national chief, Mario Gutierrez.

The statement indicates that "the FSB is aware of coup maneuvers which, it seems, are being tolerated and instigated with an incomprehensible zeal which could be suspected as continuism. It is also aware of certain partisanships which are not being hidden, maybe as a precaution in case the electoral process cannot be stopped."

CHURCH URGES 'MUTUAL RESPECT, CALM' IN ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

PY251535 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0555 GMT 25 May 79 PY

[Text] The Catholic church has issued a worried appeal to the people and government for the final phase of the democratic process to be carried out within a framework of "mutual respect and calm."

The president of the Episcopal Conference, Msgr Armando Gutierrez, indicates in a document which contains an analysis of the political situation during the last few days that "I am complying with the duty of calling on the citizens to invite them to make a serious effort in pursuit of the calm which is beginning to crack."

In a call to the people, he declared that "experience teaches us that violence will engender more violence which increases in an unstoppable spiral."

Referring to those who govern, the Episcopal Conference president remarks that "it is they who have to combine firmness with the exercise of authority, respecting human rights and democratic freedom."

The call also includes the candidates of the political parties which will participate in the 1 July elections, who are asked to "carry out their electoral campaigns without violence."

It also asks that those who aspire to govern act with loyalty, in the service of the common good and with mutual respect for their opponents "in accordance with the principles of democracy and human dignity."

Regarding the student sector, Gutierrez asks that "it not lend itself to confrontations which will cause innocent victims and which will stop the process of returning to institutionality."

He also expressed his concern about the low number of voter registrants. The appeal urges that electoral abstention be avoided "because it will lead to an elected government without a popular basis."

Low Voter Registration in La Paz

PY251816 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 May 79 p 3 PY

[Excerpts] According to latest reports supplied by the La Paz Department Electoral Court, up to la Tuesday 176,178 people had registered in the La Paz electoral registry offices to participate in the 1 July elections.

This figure represents slightly less than 50 percent of the potential voters estimated for La Paz. The number of voters is about 356,533. As for the La Paz Department districts which have a potential of 446,370 people of voting age, there are still no details on the registration in the 483 registry offices.

Unofficial reports state that in the last few days more than 40 percent of Bolivians had registered in electoral registry offices throughout the country.

If this is the case, the number of registered persons would surpass 1,023,000 out of a potential 2,505,944 people who are voting age.

JOURNALISTS, TEACHERS CONTINUE STRIKES

FY260026 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2151 GMT 25 May 79 FY

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 25 May (LATIN)--The strikes by journalists in Sao Paulo and Alagoas, teachers in Minas Gerais and taxi drivers in Belem have resulted in a resurgence of social movements in Brazil. Sao Paulo's 4,000 professional journalists today began their third day of strike, demanding a 25-percent increase over the 41-percent salary hike decreed by the government. This movement has received the support of correspondents of Sao Paulo communications media in this capital, who paralyzed their activities yesterday by not sending any reports to their home offices.

The opposition, the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB], also expressed its support for this strike by ordering that no MDB congressman should make any statements to correspondents of the Sao Paulo press to avoid causing the movements' failure. Despite this, newspapers continue to circulate.

Journalists from the State of Alagoas, in the northeastern part of the country, also began a strike yesterday for an indefinite period of time demanding an increase of almost 90 percent in salaries for this sector.

Reports from Belo Horizonte said that teachers in the official network of 97 cities of the state of Minas Gerais today continued their strike to demand salary improvements. According to these reports, about 50,000 teachers are taking part in the strike. The state's official roster is composed of 145,000 teachers.

New Teacher Walkout

FY260226 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 25 May 79 FY

[Text] Goiania--Approximately 26,000 state public school teachers went on strike today demanding better salaries and other fringe benefits.

GENERAL ABREU RELEASED AFTER 20-DAY ARREST

FY290329 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0230 GMT 29 May 79 FY

[Text] After completing 20 days under arrest, Gen Hugo Abreu has been released. He said that nothing has changed in his life as an army officer in the reserve and as a citizen in the exercise of his political rights.

ARENA OFFICIAL RESIGNS, CRITICIZES PARTY

FY260321 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 25 May 79 FY

[Text] (Paulo Heitor Fernandez), National Renewal Alliance attorney general, has resigned his post, refusing to play the game of those who are not afraid of being proved politically incompetent, who encourage political stagnation and refuse to surrender power by hindering the reorganization of the party. He released a note harshly criticizing the party, especially for extending party office terms for another 6 months. According to him this constitutes the first step toward the implementation of an authoritarian and obsolete longing for power which could even jeopardize the democratic process announced with such good will by the president of the nation.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONFIDENT REGARDING TIES WITH U.S.

PY260230 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 May 79 PY

[Excerpt] Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos has expressed his confidence that a court case, irrespective of its (?notoriety), cannot affect the permanent good relations which the Chilean and U.S. people want to maintain. He indicated that he is aware there are people who want to use the case for political objectives, but the government will not let itself be dragged in that direction. Cubillos reaffirmed that the Chilean Foreign Ministry maintains its position stated on 14 May when the Department of State was told that pressures on the Chilean judicial branch are unacceptable.

SOME U.S. SENATORS SAID TO TRY TO INTERFERE

PY281512 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1139 GMT 28 May 79 PY

[Text] Mendoza, 25 May (TELAM)--Sergio Onofre Jarpe Reyez, Chilean ambassador to Argentina, today commented on the attitude of some U.S. senators and press sources when discussing the extradition case of three military officers allegedly involved in the assassination of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier. He described this attitude as one of unacceptable intervention and of trying to twist the will and the clarity with which judges enforce the law. About the southern border conflict between Argentina and Chile, the ambassador said: We are completely confident that the issue will be solved with the holy father's moral support. Thus the only reason for the division between our countries will disappear leaving a wide and open path for the unity which our two nations aspire to achieve.

In a statement issued today on his arrival in Mendoza, the diplomat explained that "the United States started proceedings before the Chilean Supreme Court and that, naturally, if they resort to the court they have to abide by its rulings." He added: "The United States has appealed to the Supreme Court. Therefore, it continues to recognize the authority and decisions of this court." By threatening the government, which does not interfere in Supreme Court decisions, "I believe that it is showing that it does not understand the division of power which we have in Latin American countries." The Chilean ambassador noted that at any rate there are close economic ties with the United States since Chile is selling natural gas from Magallanes to the United States under a 20-year contract.

In reply to a question, he said that there is a difference between the U.S. Government and U.S. enterprises. Asked about the break in Chilean-Bolivian relations he said: We have repeatedly stated our good will to seek a solution which will satisfy Bolivia's aspiration of having its own port on the Pacific Ocean. We hope this can be achieved in the near future, once bilateral relations are resumed.

TWO BOMBINGS REPORTED IN DOWNTOWN SANTIAGO

PY252225 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2111 GMT 25 May 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 25 May (LATIN)--The police have reported that the bombing of a journalist's residence one block from Government House, and another of a downtown bank took place early this morning without causing any casualties.

The first bombing incident took place at an apartment building where the director of QUE PASA magazine, Jaime Martinez, lives. The same building also houses the offices of the Youth Secretariat and Channel 13 television. The second terrorist attack took place at the Central Office of the State Bank, where a homemade bomb was detonated at the main door, breaking many windows. The police attributed the two bombings to the banned Movement of the Revolutionary Left, an organization which has increased its terrorist activities in the Chilean capital during the past 2 months.

MIR ADMITS KILLING A MEMBER FOR 'BETRAYAL'

PY252130 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1912 GMT 25 May 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 25 May (LATIN)--The banned Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] today admitted having killed one of its members here on Friday for having "betrayed the cause of the people," in a communique released to the national and foreign press. By assuming responsibility for the murder, the MIR's interior secretary explained the mystery surrounding the death of a young man, about 27 years old, blond, 1.80 meters tall, whose body was found in a rural area of this capital with two 45-caliber gunshot wounds in the head.

This is the first time in 3 years that the MIR has publicly admitted the execution of one of its members. In its communique, the MIR recognized that "even though it is true there are members within our own ranks who come from the bourgeois class, there is no justification whatsoever for our people to be betrayed by them. This is the reason the party has had the sad but justified duty of physically eliminating one of its members."

MIR Leader Surrenders

PY260340 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0159 GMT 25 May 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 25 May (LATIN)--Abelardo Briones Mardones, believed to be one of the leaders of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], which secretly directs terrorist activities in Chile, was arrested today. The Vicariate of Solidarity, branch of the Chilean Catholic Church, said that Briones Mardones voluntarily gave himself up to the Rancagua military attorney's office 80 kilometers south of Santiago. After being interrogated, Briones was placed under arrest. The alleged MIR leader was accompanied to the military attorney's office by a lawyer of the Vicariate of Solidarity.

Police sources said they were also seeking Lorenzo Munoz Briones and Gloria Raquel Elgueta, who are thought to be Briones' accomplices.

SUPERIOR COURT REJECTS RELEASE OF 1 MAY DETAINEES

PY251529 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 May 79 PY

[Text] A superior military court has repealed a decision issued by the First Military District Court on 1 May detainees. The Superior Court, by four votes to one, rejected the release of the (12) persons who have been detained at the National Penitentiary since 1 May.

The resolution issued by the Superior Court states that the conditional release of these persons is not proper since there are pending proceedings. Among these are hearings which have been previously scheduled. The Superior Court reasserts [words indistinct] of the detainees.

Judge Sergio Dunlop, president of the Superior Court, was the only one to agree with the decision of the first military district to release the detainees under bond. The other members of the court who rejected this decision are: Osvaldo Paulles, Hugo Buzante and Fernando Lions. Those who are detained are: Pablo Puentes y Puentes, Guillermo Pina Guzman, Carlos Montero Toro, (?Orlando) Oyarzun Canon, Alejandro Cucureda, Martin Gonzalez [name indistinct], Rodrigo Pena Vargas, Patricio Crespo Merino, Xavier O. Barbas, Eduardo Valenzuela Carvallo, Walter Vera Parodi and Ramon Silva Mujica.

VENEZUELA AGREES TO IMPROVE COOPERATION, UNDERSTANDING

PA272212 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1931 GMT 27 May 79 PA

[Official Colombian-Venezuelan Joint Communique Issued in Cartagena, Colombia on 27 May 1979 and Signed by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins; Read by Mrs Carmen Santiago, Member of the Press and Information Office of the Presidency of the Colombian Republic, in Cartagena, Colombia--live]

[Text] On the occasion of the meeting of Andean Pact presidents to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Cartagena Agreement, the presidents of Colombia and Venezuela have had the opportunity to study various aspects of the bilateral relations between the two countries. It became obvious during the talks that there is the desire and firm will to find the most appropriate solutions for the various matters affecting relations between Colombia and Venezuela in order to enhance and improve the climate of understanding and cooperation that must exist at all times between two neighboring and sister nations. The presidents first analyzed matters related to border integration projects and decided to fully cooperate to promote the projects now being carried out. They also announced that special ambassadors have been appointed to organize these initiatives.

During the meeting of the two chiefs of state, the president of Venezuela--in response to the concern of the president of Colombia with regard to the problem of the so-called undocumented persons and the problem of migratory transit--stated his will to continue the process being implemented in his country to normalize the situation of those persons in conformity with Venezuelan laws. He will do this inspired by fraternal feelings of solidarity. The labor minister of Colombia will soon visit his Venezuelan colleague to study the possibility of harmonizing this policy within the framework of the Andean Pact.

The two presidents, convinced of the need for removing all obstacles that might tarnish the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between the two nations, have decided to maintain friendly negotiations to seek a just and equitable delimitation of sea and submarine areas between the two countries. For this purpose, they agreed to create a negotiations commission composed of three representatives for each side. The commission will be charged with presenting during the first week of August to the Foreign Ministries of the two countries the procedures and protocol plan that will be in effect for the negotiations which the two chiefs of state have decided to maintain.

Cartagena, 27 May 1979

Signed: Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, president of Colombia; Luis Herrera Campins, president of Venezuela.

GOVERNMENT REQUESTS EXPLANATION FOR BREAKS WITH NICARAGUA

PA231421 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 May 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The Colombian Government has asked Costa Rica and Mexico to calmly explain the reasons that originated their breaking relations with Nicaragua. Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas met with delegations from the two countries led by Mario Carazo and Manuel (Barquel) who noted the difficult situation taking place in the Central American country. They said that Anastasio Somoza's regime has been violating human rights and creating serious problems for the country.

TWO JESUITS IMPLICATED IN MINISTER'S MURDER

PA272024 Paris AFP in Spanish 2237 GMT 26 May 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 26 May (AFP)--It was learned here today that two Jesuit priests are under arrest for alleged involvement with guerrillas movements. They are Luis Alberto Restrepo and Jorge Arango, who apparently were close friends of Alfredo Camelo, one of the people arrested for being directly responsible for killing former Government Minister Rafael Pardo on 14 September 1978 in the northern part of this capital. Camelo, member of the Trotskiyite Workers Self-Defense Movement (MAO), had implicated the two clergymen in his unsworn statement. He met the priests during a social action crusade in which he participated under the alias Federico Yanez.

In a communique disclosed today, the Jesuit Provincial denies the two priests' involvement in seditious activities and stresses that the concordat in effect between Colombia and the Holy See provides a special status for them. They will have to be sent before a special judge. Restrepo and Arango are at the military institutes brigade installation in this city.

Meanwhile, the military officials who arrested the priests here about 10 days ago are keeping mum on the matter. Camelo and other MAO members will be tried during a verbal court-martial on 5 June, but it is not known whether the Jesuits will be tried at the same time.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND CHANGES REPORTED

PA261203 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 May 79 PA

[Text] Substantial changes in the armed forces high commands were announced today by Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva. The new changes will be in effect 1 June. One of the officers transferred is Army Chief of Staff Gen Raul Orejuela Escobar, who has been appointed military attache to the Colombian Embassy in Washington. Gen Gustavo Matamoros D'Costa, formerly assigned to the Inter-American Defense Board, will be the army's new chief of staff. Army Inspector General Gen Hugo Rodriguez Casas has been appointed Colombia's new representative at the Inter-American Defense Board. Gen Fernando Landazabal, formerly assigned to the Colombian Embassy in Washington as military attache, will be the new military forces instructor.

STEVEDORES' STRIKE HALTS PORT ACTIVITIES

PA251411 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0216 GMT 25 May 79 PA

[Text] Cali (Colombia), 24 May (EFE)--Port Authority sources revealed here that nearly 17,000 stevedores today brought activities to a halt at both Pacific and Atlantic seaports. The strike has totally congested the export warehouses where 1 million bags of coffee are ready to be shipped to the United States, the same source added. The stevedores, who are demanding a 29-percent wage increase, gave the Puertos de Colombia Enterprise 15 days to settle the labor problem, which caused over $1 million in losses on its first day. A Port Authority spokesman added that last week, some 15 ships of various nationalities were idled at the ports of Buenaventura and Santa Marta, unable to unload due to the stevedores' strike.

PRESIDENT DESCRIBES RELATIONS WITH CHILE AS 'NORMAL'

PA242231 Paris AFP in Spanish 2033 GMT 24 May 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 24 May (AFP)--President Francisco Morales Bermudez said here today during a news conference with foreign newsmen that diplomatic relations between Peru and Chile "are normal" at their present level of charges d'affaires. The president responded in this manner to a question about whether Peru plans to take any steps to improve relations between the two countries in view of statements made some days ago by Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet to the effect that these relations are "cool." Morales Bermudez added that another way to normalize relations would be to raise them to the ambassadorial level. However, we said that "for the time being, this is not among projects being studied by the Peruvian Foreign Ministry."

Insisting that the relations are normal at the present level of charges d'affaires, the president said that there is trade between the two countries and people travel from one to the other as always. Consequently, "human relations exist and have not deteriorated." Peru withdrew its ambassador from Chile 4 months ago and declared the Chilean ambassador to be persona non grata in Lima as a result of Chilean espionage activities here. On the other hand, when asked about the possibilities of the presidential candidacy of Aprist leader Armando Villanueva, who is married to a Chilean and who has been nominated to succeed Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, Morales Bermudez declined to answer for the armed forces, saying that it would be impossible to consult with every serviceman on the subject. Finally, the president said that when they go to the polls Peruvians will decide whether or not this circumstance has decisive importance to Villanueva's candidacy. According to political circles, the armed forces would be opposed to Villanueva's candidacy.

NEW CONSTITUTION TO PROVIDE 5-YEAR PRESIDENTIAL TERM

PY261813 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 May 79 PY

[Text] The president will have a 5-year term in office, according to the new constitution, instead of a 6-year term as laid down in the old constitution. The Constituent Assembly yesterday approved [words indistinct] articles regarding the executive branch. In order to be elected president or vice president of the republic it is necessary to be a Peruvian by birth, to have the right to vote, and to be over 35 years old at the time he is nominated as candidate. The same as in the constitution now in force, there will be no immediate reelection, because a citizen who holds presidential office for any reason whatever, cannot be nominated during the 2 years preceding elections. Also barred from nomination are the spouse and blood relatives within the fourth decree, as well as in-laws within the second degree, of the person who holds the presidency or has held it during the year preceding the election.

MORALES DISCUSSES POSSIBLE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY

PA250432 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2348 GMT 24 May 79 PA

[Excerpts] Lima, 24 May (LATIN)--Peruvian military leader Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez today hinted at the possibility of becoming a candidate in the upcoming presidential elections. But when asked if he would run in the presidenial elections slated to take place next year, the retired 57-year-old general did not answer directly. He said that for the time being he has a commitment with the armed forces but none with any of the country's political groups.

Morales, whose grandfather was once a constitutional president, at no time discarded his candidacy, even though several foreign correspondents introduced the subject repeatedly. General Morales has been deliberately evasive regarding this matter at the various interviews he has granted in recent months to several Peruvian and foreign newsmen. Asked today if he would like to become a constitutional president, General Morales responded that with every right, every Peruvian wants to become the constitutional president of his country.

According to local political sources, it is obvious that General Morales hopes to get some political support before the presidential election takes place during next year's first quarter. The candidates proposed so far include veteran politician Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, 84, whose poor health will probably keep him from running; Fernando Belaunde Terry, Peru's last elected president; and Luis Bedoya, a rightwinger and a former Lima mayor. Once I fulfill my commitment with the armed forces, I will be free to do as I please, just like any other citizen, Morales said in answer to a question about his possible candidacy.

PRESIDENT TO ATTEND NONALINED SUMMIT CONFERENCE

PA242236 Paris AFP in Spanish 2027 GMT 24 May 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 4 May (AFP)--As "Peruvian president I am determined to participate in the nonalined countries summit conference to be held in Cuba in September," Div Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez said today. Speaking at a press conference for foreign correspondents, the president said that if unforeseen circumstances keep him from attending, then Prime Minister Div Gen Pedro Richter Prada will represent him. He emphasized to observers that this is the first time that Peru will participate in a nonalined countries summit conference. The Peruvian president said that nonalinement should represent a real search for a balance. "We do not accept predominance from either of the two existing poles of power!"

CARETAS, MARKA MAGAZINES TO RESUME PUBLICATION

PA181348 Paris AFP in Spanish 0339 GMT 18 May 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 17 May (AFP)--Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva Ruete announced here today that the Peruvian Government has authorized the publication of CARETAS and MARKA magazines again. With this permission 8 of the 10 magazines closed by the government in January and February will be circulating again and only KUNAN (Velasquist) and EQUIS X (center left) continue to be closed. CARETAS, an independent magazine directed by Enrique Zileri, was closed in February on the grounds that it was threatening national security and the country's prestige abroad. MARKA was suspended in January together with seven other publications for supporting a strike against the government's economic policy, an action which authorities said was subversive.

GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES REOPENING OF MAGAZINES

PA251406 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0312 GMT 25 May 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 24 May (LATIN)--The Peruvian military government today authorized the reopening of the magazines "EQUIS X" and "KUNAN," which had been closed in January together with eight other magazines, it was officially reported here. The authorization was granted by the Interior Ministry in a resolution signed by Interior Minister Brig Gen Fernando Velit. Ten magazines were closed in January after being charged with endangering national security and hindering the transfer of power to civilians, which is scheduled for 1980. The reopening of these magazines brings to eight the number of magazines that have been authorized to begin republication. The leftist magazines "POCEP" and "CLASE OBRERA" remain closed.

PRESIDENT INDICATES NO BREAK WITH NICARAGUA FOR NOW

PA262130 Paris AFP in Spanish 1838 GMT 26 May 79 PA

[Text] Cartagena, Colombia, 26 May (AFP)--Following in the footsteps of his predecessor Carlos Andres Perez, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins broke all protocol here today and met hundreds of newsmen during an informal news conference. Drowned out by microphones, recorders and television cameras, Herrera announced that his country will not break relations with Nicaragua for now. Herrera answered a question about the recent Venezuelan army commander's separation with irony: "Military men do not resign."

Concerning current border problems between Colombia and Venezuela, Herrera voiced his confidence that they will be settled directly and never through an international organization. Shaken with emotion, the Venezuelan president told reporters: "I want you to meet my wife." Navy personnel were able to put Herrera in the elevator of the hotel where he is staying even though the Venezuelan president kept saying: "Let them, let them."

ENERGY MINISTER ON NATION'S OIL POLICY

PA272137 Paris AFP in English 2128 GMT 27 May 79 PA

[Text] Cartagena, Colombia, May 27 (AFP)--Venezuelan policy is to sell oil without giving special prices to any buyer, Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon said here today. The minister, in Cartagena for a meeting of the five-nation Andean Pact, told the Colombian radio network Caracol that his country would apply decisions of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) without trying to injure or favor anybody. Venezuela is a major OPEC producer.

Mr Calderon denied that Venezuela was discriminating against rich or poor buyers, but [words indistinct] from commenting on Third World criticism of OPEC policies during the current meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Manila. He added that Venezuela was selling its oil this year at prices relatively lower than in [figure indistinct]. These prices reflect normal market conditions.

STUDENTS RIOT IN SAN CRISTOBAL; 35 INJURED

PA240258 Paris AFP in Spanish 0213 GMT 24 May 79 PA

[Text] San Cristobal, Venezuela, 23 May (AFP)--Today's student rioting in this western city close to Colombia left some 35 students injured and damage estimated at almost $200,000, the local INFORMACIONES NACIONALES [INNAC] news agency reported. Shouting academic demands, several thousand students of various educational levels demonstrated through the city's downtown sector. When they reached the regional government building they threw rocks at windows and neighboring businesses. Police intervened at this point and in the resulting fracas 35 students were injured and another 40 were arrested. Material damage has been estimated at $200,000. Classes have been suspended until further notice.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES VISITING U.S. LEGISLATORS

PA260456 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0315 GMT 26 May 79 PA

[Text] President Lopez Portillo asked the U.S. legislators participating in the 19th Mexican-U.S. parliament meeting to talk to us frankly, with intellectual honesty and in good faith when analyzing the serious problems existing between our two countries, which have been in the past and continue to be a present good friends, but sometimes it is necessary to test friendship. President Lopez Portillo addressed the U.S. legislators in the above terms after receiving them at the National Palace. He told them that the important topics included in their agenda may have been discussed before. He also voiced his confidence that an awareness of reality and its problems does exist. Finally, Lopez Portillo expressed his hope that this meeting will come up with the solutions that our countries currently demand.

BREAK WITH NICARAGUA WAS CONSIDERED 'PAINFUL'

PA261414 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2332 GMT 25 May 79 PA

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 25 May (LATIN)--President Jose Lopez Portillo has stated that the break in diplomatic relations between Mexico and Nicaragua was a "well thought-out decision" which "was made under the circumstance of a dramatic denunciation by the president of a republic that is the pride of Latin America--Costa Rica." In open discrepancy with reports by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Julio Quintana, Lopez Portillo said that "Mexico's international policy is unique, which means that it is rooted in our own idiosyncracies. Not to abide by it would have been a historic inconsistency," he stressed. Quintana had reported that Cuban President Fidel Castro was responsible for Mexico's break with Nicaragua and that "by doing so Mexico strayed from the Estrada doctrine."

Lopez Portillo was addressing a group of senate committee members who briefed him on the closing of the first period of special sessions during the third legislative recess. "I am grateful for solidarity with the decision we had to make in a very painful case--the break of diplomatic relations under the Estrada doctrine with the government of our Nicaraguan brothers," Lopez Portillo told the congressmen.

POLICE SEEKING JAPANESE RED BRIGADE GROUP

PA260454 Paris AFP in Spanish 0101 GMT 26 May 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 25 May (AFP)--Mexican police have started a nationwide search for 15 members of the Japanese Red Brigade who have reportedly entered the country illegally, it was reported today. The warning about the possible presence of the 15 members of the Japanese Red Brigade was given to the local police by the Japanese Embassy in Mexico. According to the report, the terrorists are seeking to carry out a series of operations in Mexico to obtain funds for their activities.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH FRANCE--Acting through Jose Andres de Oteyza, Mexican patrimony and industrial development secretary, and Michele Picker, French administrator general of the Atomic Energy Commission, Mexico and France agreed to formulate an industrial development plan for Mexico, based on the protocol signed by Presidents Lopez Portillo of Mexico and Giscard d'Estaing of France. Among other projects, the plan includes the building of a factory to process uranium in Chihuahua State in Mexico where, it has been said, there are rich deposits of the radioactive mineral and the possibility of building in the future other nuclear electricity-producing plants such as the ones being installed in Laguna Verde, Veracruz Province. [Text] [Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0315 GMT 25 May 79 PA]

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT OFFERS PORT FACILITIES TO PANAMA

PA270222 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 May 79 PA

[Text] The Costa Rica Government has offered Panama the use of its piers close to the border from which Panama can ship its merchandise toother countries. The Costa Rican Government is specifically referring to the piers in Golfito, located only 50 km from the border with Panama. Although the piers are still owned by the Banana Company, they will soon become the property of the Costa Rican Government. This offer was officially submitted to a Panamanian official delegation during a recent visit to Costa Rica.

OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR JAPAN, SINGAPORE; PURPOSE UNKNOWN

PA261922 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1630 GMT 26 May 79 PA

[Text] Carlos Francisco Aguilar Calderon, the foreign minister's private secretary, has left for Japan and Singapore. What his mission will be was not disclosed, but it was noted that he was accompanied by a high-level official of the Institute of Lands and Settlement. Aguilar Calderon was the Costa Rican Government's special envoy to El Salvador who negotiated ambassador Julio Esquivel's rescue when the embassy was taken over by People's Revolutionary Bloc members.

BORGES PROMISES NO FSLN DISORDERS IN COUNTRY

PA261217 Panama City ACAN in Spanich 2240 GMT 25 May 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 25 May (ACAN-EFE)--Tomas Borges, one of the main leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FBLN), has said in an interview with the Telenoticias newscast of San Jose that the FSLN will not disrupt peace in Costa Rica. In the interview, conducted "somewhere in Nicaragua," Borges, who was wearing a jacket and a 10-gallon hat, expressed concern over plans to wage campaigns against the FSLN in Costa Rica in order to tarnish the image of that organization, which seeks to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government. Borges was referring to a robbery at a local bank in a rural area of Costa Rica last week. The crime was attributed to alleged members of the FSLN, a charge denied by both the FSLN and by Costa Rican police authorities. The guerrilla leader, who was released from jail in Managua in August 1978 after a sensational strike by the Sandinists, said that "when the revolution triumphs in Nicaragua, the new Nicaragua will be Costa Rica's ally in the defense of its peace."

SHAH REPORTEDLY HAS NOT REQUESTED ASYLUM

PA270242 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 May 79 PA

[Text] Official Costa Rican sources have reported that the deposed shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, has not asked Costa Rica for asylum. The same sources added that in case it is requested, the government will give it careful consideration. In this way, President Rodrigo Carazo's government answered the rumors that the Iranian monarch had asked Costa Rica for asylum. Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria had said a few days ago that Costa Rica would grant the shah of Iran asylum if he requested it.

EL SALVADOR

STATE OF SIEGE FAILS TO QUELL VIOLENCE, BPR OCCUPATION

Deadlock in French Negotiations

PA262146 Paris AFP in Spanish 2015 GMT 26 May 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 26 May (AFP)--French envoy Philippe Cuvillier left for Paris today to discuss with his government the fact that the negotiations for the liberation of the hostages in the French Embassy have reached a deadlock, it was learned here. Although Cuvillier reached an agreement with the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) on its demands for releasing the hostages, the evacuation has not taken place because the BPR does not want to accept political asylum for the commandos who seized the embassy. The BPR is demanding that the Salvadoran authorities allow its members to leave the embassy and that no action be taken against them, but the fact is that their only alternative is to accept asylum or else go to jail.

The conditions under which French Ambassador Michel Dondenne, 62 years of age, is being held worsened since the shooting in front of the Venezuelan Embassy and the establishment of the state of siege. Ambassador Dondenne has not been allowed in the past days to contact French envoy Cuvillier. The other hostages are also not allowed to move, not even to make a telephone call. Dondenne and the other members of the embassy, including a 72-year-old secretary, have no beds to sleep on and embassy counsellor Jean Duffaud, 54 years of age, is suffering from chronic heart disease. Every effort made by French envoy Cuvillier and Etienne De, the embassy's commercial attache, to improve conditions for the hostages has been futile and they also failed to get the BPR to release all the female hostages.

BPR Request to Panamanian Embassy

PA252228 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1610 GMT 25 May 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 25 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Panamanian diplomatic representation in El Salvador has now knowledge of the request made by the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) to help its members, who are isolated at the Venezuelan Embassy, to depart. Panama's Charge d'Affaires Maria Teresa de Castro told ACAN-EFE today, Friday, that she had received no official request to that effect. Yesterday's LA CRONICA published a paid aid in which the BPR asks the Panamanian mission to intercede before the Salvadoran Government so that the bloc may carry food and water to its members in the Venezuelan Embassy, isolated since the escape of Ambassador Santiago Ochoa Antich and other embassy officials who were being held hostage.

The request is signed in the name of the "Negotiating Committee" of the BPR by Prof Pedro Bran and worker Lucio Chavez. The published note also calls for the intervention of the Panamanian diplomats so that its members may be allowed to leave the Venezuelan Embassy. "We make this request to you as the representative of the Panamanian Government and considering that the authorities and peoples of that country have always been respectful and supporters of the movements promoted by popular organizations in various countries of the world," the published note states.

Opening of National Dialog

PA250414 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2345 GMT 24 May 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 24 May (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero said today, Thursday, that the doors of national dialog will always remain open so that Salvadoran sectors can participate in it if they wish.

The forum was opened this morning at the meeting room of the presidential house with the absence of the opposition parties, the El Salvador University, the Central American University and several labor unions. This fact was regretted by the president. Presidential Information Secretary Col Rafael Flores Lima told ACAN-EFE this afternoon that the bases for dialog were established and several lines of work were defined today. He said that the effort had begun and that the sessions will continue next week.

Creation of Anticommunist Front

PA281312 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1705 GMT 27 May 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 27 May (ACAN-EFE)--In view of the unrest that El Salvador has been experiencing, an Anticommunist Political Front [Frente Politico Anticommunista--FPA] has been created and has issued calls for unity. "With God's protection and by keeping all conscientious Salvadorans united, let us struggle to maintain our freedom," a message from the new group says. It asserts that "subversion has plotted its strategy of falsehood and deceit in such a way that some Salvadoran students and peasants have been sent to join the Sandinist movement in Nicaragua or to receive training in other countries." The message adds that subversives are accusing the Guatemalan and Salvadoran governments of sending troops to support President Somoza's regime. It says that this claim shows that "subversion in El Salvador is not a revolutionary movement fighting for the aspirations of the Salvadoran people but follows international directives." The front regrets seeing "how college and high school students have been misled by communist dialectics wielded with criminal ability to exploit the concerns and adventuresome spirit of youths and lead them to leave their homes and engage in subversive activities." The new "Anticommunist Front" communique was mailed to several news media.

Clash Near Chilean Embassy

PA251626 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1530 GMT 25 May 79 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 25 May (ACAN-EFE --Four civilians and a Salvadoran national policeman were killed last night (Thursday) in an incident in front of the Chilean Embassy in the Escalon Colony, some 4 km west of this capital. The incident occurred when several persons attacked a policeman guarding the diplomatic mission and stole his gun. A woman informed a group of policemen of what was occurring and they immediately proceeded to the scene of the incident. In the ensuing clash they killed the four civilians.

Early reports were somewhat confusing. In fact, some papers claimed that the assailants wanted to occupy the embassy or attack a nearby bank. Meanwhile, in downtown San Salvador, an accountant identified as Carlos Humberto Montoya Ortiz, was shot to death as he was getting into his automobile. The assailants opened fire from a moving automobile and drove away. A young man who was next to the slain man said he was "proud to be his son and of the way he died because he gave his life for what he believed was just." However, there was no further explanation of the motives behind Montoya Ortiz' death.

The Negotiating Committee of the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) has requested the Panamanian ambassador's cooperation in carrying water and food to the isolated occupants of the Venezuelan Embassy. They also asked him to help the nine "Bloc members, left alone in the embassy since Ambassador Santiago Ochoa Antich and other embassy employees escaped a few days ago, to abandon the premises. The Panamanian Embassy has no ambassador at this moment and it is being attended by Maria Teresa de Castro, charge d'affaires, who has not answered their request.

Attack on Spanish Company

PA252002 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1739 GMT 25 May 79 PA

[Text] Santo Tomas, El Salvador, 25 May (ACAN-EFE)--Several unidentified persons today attacked an office of the Spanish firm "Agroman" on the outskirts of this city, located 11 km east of San Salvador, and destroyed three tractors. The damage exceeds $100,000. "Agroman" is building the highway that will link San Salvador with the new international airport of "Cuscatlan," which is being built in the southern sector of Cuscatlan Department. Spokesmen of the Spanish engineering firm contacted by ACAN-EFE did not make any comments on the incident. Authorities have not been able to discover who carried out the attack.

Attack on ANTEL Offices

PA252001 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1650 GMT 25 May 79 PA

[Text] Coatepeque, El Salvador, 25 May (ACAN-EFE)--Today, several unidentified persons attacked the National Telecommunications Administration [Administracion Nacional de Telecommunicaciones--ANTEL] offices in this town, located 153 km west of San Salvador, and killed the office chief. An official report indicates that unknown individuals who are members of an unidentified subversive group entered in the office unexpectedly and killed Lisandro Flores, the telegraphist.

GUATEMALA

COSTA RICAN FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES SECRET VISIT

PA252213 Paris AFP in Spanish 0459 GMT 25 May 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 24 May (AFP)--Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon made a visit to Guatemala yesterday, it was learned today. Calderon made the trip secretly from Honduras and reportedly held a meeting with Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez. The Guatemalan authorities have remained silent regarding the purpose of the foreign minister's visit. Nonetheless, both the Costa Rican official's arrival as well as his departure were recorded by the immigration office and the national police.

NICARAGUA

PRESIDENT SOMOZA SPEAKS ON ARMY DAY

PA272354 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2124 GMT 27 May 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 27 May (ACAN-EFE)--President Gen Anastasio Somoza said today, Sunday, that "those who think they will conquer the Nicaraguans and change their way of life by force are mistaken." The ruler, harassed by insurgent outbreaks and domestic political instability, spoke forcefully in the auditorium of the Basic Infantry Training School (EEBI) on the occasion of Nicaragua's "Army Day." Somoza said during the graduation ceremony for 140 soldiers and officers of the National Guard that "Nicaraguans will not be deprived of their liberties as communism did with the Cubans." The Nicaraguan chief of state spoke only hours after five National Guard patrols were ambushed in the northern sector of the capital. It has been initially reported that three national guardsmen died in the attack.

It has been reported that the soldiers and officers who graduated today following 3 months of military instruction had previously been studying abroad, especially in the Panama Canal Zone. However, since the U.S. Government cut its military aid to Nicaragua, national guardsmen now receive military instruction at the EEBI. The commander of EEBI is Lt Col Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, the eldest son of General Somoza. The 54-year-old Somoza warned that those who fight with weapons "supplied by criminally directed governments will not scare us because the answer of the guard will be that of capable men wanting liberty and liberalism to prevail in Nicaragua." President Somoza is also the top leader of the (governing) Nationalist Liberal Party. He warned: "We do not need many men to wage the battle, but trained men so that anyone rising against the military will get the degree of punishment he deserves."

DOMINICAN SUPPORT FOR FSLN CRITICIZED

PA260333 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0312 GMT 26 May 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 25 May (ACAN-EFE)--A spokesman for Gen Anastasio Somoza's government warned today that the freedom allowed political leaders by the Dominican Government to carry out actions against the Nicaraguan Government "could hurt the government" of that Caribbean island. Rafael Cano, press and information secretary of the Nicaraguan Government, made the comment on international news reports citing statements made by Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party. Pena Gomez said in Santo Domingo yesterday that his party is preparing a campaign to collect funds in the United States for the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. Gomez added that as vice president of the Socialist International, "he will continue to cooperate in every way with the FSLN." The Nicaraguan Government spokesman said that Pena Gomez is carrying out activities against the Nicaraguan Government 'with complete freedom in Santo Domingo and this is detrimental to President Antonio Guzman's government."

GROUP OF 12 MEMBER REPORTS ON MERCENARIES

PA271959 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0151 GMT 27 May 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 26 May (EFE)--About 2,500 war veterans of the United States are serving as mercenaries for Gen Anastasio Somoza's administration in Nicaragua, Carlos Gutierrez of the Group of 12 reported here today. Gutierrez said that recruitment centers are located in New Mexico and Florida. The mercenaries come to Mexico and then fly Lanica planes, an airline owned by Somoza, to Managua. According to Gutierrez, South Vietnamese and Canadians are among the mercenaries. Gutierrez said that Nicaraguans do not want to join the National Guard despite its high pay in order not to have to defend Somoza's regime.

SANDINISTS LAUNCH OFFENSIVE; OVER 60 DEAD

PA271752 Paris AFP in Spanish 1713 GMT 27 May 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 27 May (AFP)--The Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) early today opened an offensive throughout Nicaragua on the occasion of Army Day, it was learned in this capital today. During battles between the army and guerrillas at dawn today, characterized by classic guerrilla harassment tactics, over 60 people were killed, according to unofficial reports. In the most spectacular action carried out so far, the Sandinists lured a convoy of the Infantry Training School, headed by Lt Col Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, the eldest son of President Anastasio Somoza, into an ambush. The Sandinists engaged in a brief skirmish with the convoy as it advanced on the northern highway and lured it to a point on the same highway near Las Mercedes International Airport outside Managua.

Another heavy clash took place 8 km from downtown Managua, on the same northern highway, in which the army suffered heavy losses. The army has admitted the loss of only six men. Eyewitnesses pointed out that the Sandinists withdrew rapidly from the place after destroying an armored vehicle and taking with them a large number of heavy machineguns. Elsewhere the army reported having killed 14 Sandinists in clash near the city of Rivas, 120 km south of Managua. There was also a report of clashes between the army and members of the front on Saturday afternoon and early Sunday morning in the city of Leon, 90 km west of Managua. Both sides suffered casualties, but no figures are available.

The deaths of 14 civilians killed by the army in the city of Chichigalpa, 120 km west of Managua, was confirmed. They were killed as a reprisal following a guerrilla attack on the city. Other Sandinist actions were reported in the cities of Masaya, Juigalpa, Jinotepe, Matagalpa and Diriamba in the eastern, northern and western sectors of the country. According to information received, all the guerrilla attacks were quick and employed surprise. Heavy shooting was heard last night in various sectors of Managua. The most intense action took place in the Monsenor Lescano District, west of the city, where firemen, who were called to put out fires in some vehicles, were not able to enter due to the heavy shooting.

ARMY REPORTS ON VIOLENCE; DENIES 16 DEATHS

PA251657 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1620 GMT 25 May 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 25 May (ACAN-EFE)--Nine more deaths were reported today with most of them having been killed in the last 12 hours as a result of the daily armed clashes in Nicaragua. The Army's information office confirmed that last Tuesday a group of armed men ambushed an army supply convoy at the "Kukamonga" Hill, in the northern part of the country. As a result of this action, soldiers Dolores Vega Coca and Miguel de Jesus Flores Sequeira were killed and six others were wounded.

The official army statement denied that rebel elements had killed 16 soldiers and wounded 20 others in a surprise attack, as had been reported by other media. It was also officially reported that Sgt Orlando Cajina died yesterday outside Managua when a vehicle carrying employees of the State Telephone Company (TELCOR) was ambushed. During this action, which the FSLN attributed to one of its squads, three civilian employees were wounded.

SANDINIST FRONT RELEASES REPORT ON FIGHTING

PA261918 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1630 GMT 26 May 79 PA

[Sandinist National Liberation Front communique dated 26 May 1979--read by unidentified female]

[Text] The Sandinist National Liberation Front International Press and Propaganda Commission hereby reports that yesterday western Rigoberto Lopez Perez Front guerrilla squads took over the city of Chichigalpa, Chinandega Department, for several hours killing several Somoza guardsmen and recovering a large sum of money from a bank branch. At 1700 hours yesterday 12 urban resistance comrades recovered more than 40,000 cordobas from the (Roltex) shoe factory in Managua. Pursuing the development of the people's revolutionary warfare strategy, our squads, private [as heard] militias and Sandinist commando groups staged heavy harrassment operations in various Managua neighborhoods, especially in Cuidad (Jardin). Harassment actions also took place in several Masaya and (?Leon) neighborhoods.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MA'RUF VISIT

FL261341 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 May 79 FL

[Text] Cuba and Iraq have agreed to cooperate fully to insure the success of the next nonaligned countries summit conference to be held in Havana City next September. In a joint communique signed at the conclusion of Vice President of the Republic of Iraq Taha Muhyi Ma'Ruf's visit to our country, the two sides grant special attention to the current situation in the Middle East, emphatically condemn the Zionist and imperialist attempts to impede the national Arab struggle from recovering the Arab territory of Palestine and other Arab occupied territores, and guarantee the national rights of the Palestinian people.

Report on Joint Communique

FL261143 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 26 May 79 FL

[Text] At the invitation of the Vice President of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, the vice president of the Republic of Iraq, Mr Taha Muhyi Ma'ruf, has paid an official visit to our country on 22 and 22 May. The vice president of the Republic of Iraq was accompanied by Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, Information Minister Sa'd Qasim Hammudi and a high-level Iraqi official delegation.

The Iraqi delegation was accorded a warm and cordial welcome as a demonstration of the feelings of friendship and cordiality uniting the governments and peoples of the two friendly countries. The vice president of Iraq was received by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, with whom he held cordial talks.

The Cuban-Iraqi communique points out that Mr Taha Muhyi Ma'ruf and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez held conversations which were marked by friendship and cordiality. During the meeting they examined the development of bilateral relations between the two countries and regional and international issues of common interest, particularly on the Middle East, Latin America and the nonaligned countries movement. Both sides expressed a desire for deepening bilateral relations, further stepping up the pace attained following the visit paid by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro to the Iraqi Republic, which took place in 1973, as well as the ones paid to Cuba last year by the vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council of the Republic of Iraq, Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti, and that nation's vice president Taha Muhyi Ma'ruf.

In examining the international situation, Cuba and Iraq noted that imperialism has continued to make efforts aimed at impeding the triumph of anticolonial and antineocolonial causes. The communique stresses that the unity and solidarity between the socialist community and the world's progressive forces constitute a decisive factor in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and racism. Cuba and Iraq have reaffirmed their adherence to the fundamental principles of the UN Charter and, among them, pointed out the obligation of not intervening in the domestic affairs in other states. In addition, the document reasserts the prohibition of resorting to threats or use of force in international relations, respect for the self-determination and independence of all peoples, the peaceful solution of conflicts and the sovereign equality of the states.

On the nonalined countries movement Cuba and Iraq stressed the determination of their respective governments to work closely to preserve unity and their fundamental principles. They expressed confidence in the ability of the movement to contribute to the solution of problems being faced by the international community and to the consolidation of world peace. Both sides stressed the importance of the nonalined countries coordinating bureau meeting to be held in Colombo next June.

The communique published in this capital exphasizes that Cuba and Iran have agreed to cooperate fully to insure the success of the next nonalined countries movement summit conference in Havana next September.

In their conversations, Cuba and Iraq granted special attention to the situation in the Middle East and to supporting the Palestinian people's struggle under the leadership of its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization. At the same time, the Cuban-Iraqi communique condemns the Chilean fascist junta and expresses its most determined support for the struggle being waged by the heroic Nicaraguan people. It condemns the U.S. attempts to annex the island of Puerto Rico and reiterates full support for the Belizean people's exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity. Elsewhere in the Cuban-Iraqi communique it is pointed out that the two sides have expressed their most emphatic condemnation of the African continent's racist regimes.

CASTRO STATES SUPPORT FOR AFRICAN LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

PA281222 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 79 PA

[Text] Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, has sent a congratulatory message to the Angolan people and government on occasion of African Liberation Day. The message addressed to Angolan President Agostinho Neto reiterates Cuba's solidarity with Angola and the national liberation movements in southern Africa. This new anniversary of the liberation of Africa, Fidel Castro states in his note, is taking place at a moment when Angola and other countries of that continent are the victims of criminal aggression carried out by the racists of South Africa and Rhodesia with the approval and support of imperialism in their vain attempt to destroy the achievements of the Angolan revolution and stop the national liberation struggle in the area.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH ETHIOPIA

FL282248 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2234 GMT 28 May 79 FL

[Text] An agreement on technical cooperation for the development of Ethiopia's agriculture was signed in Addis Ababa today between Cuba and the African nation. The agreement includes Cuban assistance in the fields of livestock, veterinary medicine, aviculture, agriculture and construction of microdams in which more than 200 Cuban technicians and specialists will work. Ethiopia also will receive as a donation all the equipment used by the microdams construction brigade that has been working in that country since early this year.

Other agreements reached by the two countries call for Cuban assistance in the medical field, physcial planning and organization of work and wages and development of the sugar industry. All these agreements fall within the general cooperation agreement signed in the Ethiopian capital this month.

FERNANDEZ FONT HOLDS TALKS WITH KUZ'MIN

FL261351 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 May 79 FL

[Text] In Moscow, Cuba's foreign Trade Minister Marcelo Fernandez Font has held talks with First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the Soviet Union Mikhail Kuz'min. During the meeting the two sides examined the fulfillment of trade agreements signed for 1979 in a friendly and fraternal atmosphere.

CEMA MEETING CONCLUDES IN HAVANA

FL261739 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 May 79 FL

[Text] The 39th meeting of Section Five of the CEMA Standing Committee for Agricultural Machine Building has concluded in Havana City with the signing of a protocol. The document includes the agreements adopted as a result of the discussion of the agenda's 10 topics. The closing remarks of the meeting, which lasted 4 days, were made by Georgiy Kirichenko, USSR deputy minister of tractor and agricultural machine building, who heads Section Five. Participating in the meeting were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, USSR, GDR, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Romania and Yugoslavia.

CUBAN REFUGEES SAFE AT VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE

PA260230 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 25 May 79 PA

[Text] The Cuban refugees who crashed through the wall around the grounds of the Venezuelan ambassador's residence are safe with the building. All of them are injured, some by bullets and others as a result of the violent impact which occurred while crashing through the wall. It was revealed that seven Cubans crashed through the wall around the grounds of the Venezuelan ambassador's residence amidst a hail of police bullets. This is the second attempt to obtain political asylum at the diplomatic residence.

LECHUGA SUBMITS RESOLUTION TO UNCTAD

FL252347 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 May 79 FL

[Text] Cuban Ambassador Carlos Lechuga today submitted on behalf of the Group of 77 a draft resolution in which the developing countries evaluate the current situation of the world economy. The document, which is believed to be one of the most important of the fifth UNCTAD conference being held in Manila, capital of Philippines, was approved by the African, Asian and Latin American regional groups.

One of the principal aspects of the draft resolution points out that the current economic crisis is not a simple phenomenon of a psychic nature. The persistence of that crisis, the document stresses, constitutes a symptom of fundamental imbalance as well as structural maladjustments. The document also states that the institutions created after the war to establish the guidelines for trade, monetary and financial relations between governments do not correspond with the objectives of the new international economic order, and the developing countries affirm that such institutions have become obsolete and are not in accord with an efficient functioning of the world economy, as the developed capitalist countries would want us to believe.

Offer To Host UNCTAD Conference

FL281352 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1302 GMT 28 May 79 FL

[Text] The Latin American countries have unanimously approved Cuba's offer to host the next UNCTAD conference. In a speech at the plenary session of the conference being held in Manila, Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Marcelo Fernandez Font submitted the offer which must be considered by the rest of the countries participating in the fifth UNCTAD conference. Previous to that, Cuba's offer was satisfactorily received by developing countries meeting in Arusha, Tanzania, last February during the fourth ministerial meeting of the Group of 77.

The UNCTAD conferences are held every 4 years, thus the sixth will take place in 1983 even though the date and site will have to be ratified by the UN General Assembly. At the fifth UNCTAD conference the developed capitalist countries are conducting diverse maneuvers aimed at dividing the nations of the so-called Third World. In Manila they have repeated the attempts to make the energy issue an element for negotiation between the two groups of countries, assigning a lower priority to the discussion of problems brought up by developing countries. The capitalist countries have continuously raised the prices of manufactured export products, alleging that it is the result of the higher cost of petroleum. This has reduced the buying power of the developing countries which, as members of the Group of 77, last Friday submitted a draft resolution rejecting the divisionist attempts by the developed countries.

FIDEL CASTRO RECEIVES PAKISTANI ENVOY

FL261149 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 26 May 79 FL

[Text] At the Palace of the Revolution Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night received Ambassador Niaz Ahmad Naik, Pakistan's permanent representative to the United Nations, who delivered a letter from Pakistan's President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. Present at the meeting was Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. During the talks various matters related to Pakistan's request for admission in the nonalined countries movement, the international situation and the development of bilateral relations between Pakistan and Cuba were discussed.

GUYANESE AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

FL282239 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2232 GMT 28 May 79 FL

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, vice president of the Council of State, has received Cecil (Stanley) Pilgrim who presented the credentials that accredit him ambassador of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. After the ceremony, the ambassador and his entourage went to Revolution Square and laid a floral wreath at the Jose Marti Monument.

SOVIET ENVOY PAYS COURTESY CALL ON MARINELLO

FL251641 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 May 79 FL

[Text] Zoilo Marinello, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister-president of the State Committee for Science and Technology, has received on a courtesy visit Vitaliy I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador to Cuba. Matters of mutual interest were discussed during their meeting which was conducted in an atmosphere of brotherhood and sincere comradeship.

HUNGARIAN PATRIOTIC FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVES

FL282152 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 28 May 79 FL

[Text] A delegation from the Patriotic People's Front of the Hungarian People's Republic has arrived in Cuba in response to an invitation from the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR) as part of the exchange of experiences between the two organizations. Jeno Antalfia, member of the National Council of the Hungarian organization and chief of its Department of Economic Policy and Human Settlements, heads the delegation. The visitors were received by CDR National Executive Secretariat member Jose Gell Noa and David Duran, chief of the socialist countries section of the CDR National Directorate. They later met with members of the CDR National Executive Secretariat as part of their working program which also will include a tour of Villa Clara Province where they will learn the development and work of the mass organization.

OPPOSITION PARTY LEADERS RESIGN; CHARGE CORRUPTION

PA251501 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0110 GMT 25 May 79 PA

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, 24 May (EFE)--High-ranking provincial leaders of former President Balaguer's opposition party resigned enmasse today and accused some fellow party members of corruption. The massive resignation in Joaquin Balaguer's party occurred a few hours after he suffered an important legislative defeat when four of his senators joined with the official party to approve a $185 million loan from a foreign banking consortium.

The dissidents, all members of the San Francisco de Macoris Reformist Party leadership, have stated that the party is being poorly directed by political leaders who ruled for 12 years with Balaguer and who became wealthy through dishonest practices. Party leadership disagreements have been reported in other provinces as the party appears headed toward serious division, while its top leader remains in Miami recovering from eye surgery. The first to resign was Marino Vinicio Castillo, who served as a legal adviser when the last election was challenged. Last week he announced his decision not to accept a leadership post offered by Balaguer, claiming the existence of corrupt leadership within the party.

Meanwhile, dissident Senator Felipe Parra Pagan, of San Cristobal, denied having been bribed by the government and said that his accusers had amassed great wealth during the past administration. Parra Pagan was one of the four Reformist deputies who joined the official Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) in approving the loan, thus breaking the reformist opposition's majority in the Senate.

There are reports of serious tension and resentment among the Reformist senators, some of whom have exchanged verbal charges. The group still loyal to Balaguer claims that the government bribed their fellow party members, although the latter emphatically deny this while expressing their desire to legislate independently, according to their convictions, rather than through legal or illegal instructions received from Balaguer in Miami. Senator Miguel Herrera Feliu revealed that he had received telephone threats from high-ranking military officers who pressured him into supporting the loan. The opposition Reformist Party dissidence in the Senate is considered most favorable to the government.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT ACT UNILATERALLY ON NICARAGUA

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[Text] The president of the republic today stated that the Dominican Republic will not unilaterally break diplomatic relations with Nicaragua. We will act using traditional means, that is we will act together with a group of Latin American countries, Don Antonio Guzman Fernandez stated. He said that to date no country has asked him to adopt any measure in that respect. On another subject, the chief of state said that the speech by former President Juan Bosch was positive and that the government would take into consideration his pronouncements.